

Dirigible R-34 Fights Way 700 Miles Through Fog; Maintains Wireless Touch With Two Continents

N.Y. Climbing Voluntarily On Wagon

Second Day of Dry Wave Finds Small Call for 'Dry' Beer and Receipts Dwindle to Small Sums

"Hard Stuff" Sold When "Disguised"

Palmer Threatens Drastic Action at Atlantic City; Lid Clamped Generally

The second day of war-time prohibition found liquor of almost every variety and strength for sale in New York City saloons. While offering to the world in general nothing stronger than 2.75 per cent beer, bartenders served regular customers and others who looked "all right" high balls disguised as "ginger ale," gin rickeys and fizzes, masquerading as "lemon soda" and other varieties of "hard stuff," rechristened with temperance names.

In Congress the dries have abandoned their attempt to force through a new wartime prohibition enforcement bill and will, instead, bend their energies to jam through an omnibus bill, covering wartime and constitutional prohibition enforcement next week.

Francis G. Caffey, Federal attorney, said that the sale of 2.75 per cent beer was an outright violation of the law, but that no action would be taken against offenders by his office until the Supreme Court had rendered its decision.

Throughout the nation, the Department of Justice is collecting evidence to bring test cases in every district. Attorney General Palmer announced that an investigation would be made at once into conditions at Atlantic City, where it is reported saloons have paid no attention whatever to the wartime prohibition law.

Saloons in the city report an enormous falling off of business. Many of them are not doing more than 25 per cent of the normal day's trade, it was said.

Saloons Open, but Business Is Slack

Bar Receipts Fall Off in Cafes, Although All Still Sell 2.75 Beer

Although almost every known variety of alcoholic beverage was available to New York drinkers yesterday, the city all but went on the water wagon voluntarily.

Owners of saloons and restaurants throughout the greater city reported that the second day of war-time prohibition had resulted in a falling off of their bar receipts to but 10 to 25 per cent of normal.

Officially, no bar in the city offered anything stronger than 2.75 per cent beer. Wines and liquors containing enough seltzer water to bring them down to the prohibition standards were to be obtained for the asking. But in nearly every bar in the city highballs and other drinks of which whiskey and gin formed important parts were obtainable by those who were known.

Since the reduced demand for beverages followed the coming of prohibition without a threat of immediate prosecution or other official interference, even saloonkeepers admitted that the average drinker hadn't the thirst for hard liquor that he once possessed. It is this situation rather than the advent of dry laws that already has caused bartenders and employees of breweries to seek employment in less hazardous industries.

Receipts Fall Off

J. J. Cavanaugh, head of the Society of Restaurateurs, estimated that bar receipts of the average big restaurant in the city would be about 10 per cent of normal for the day. He said that the restaurants would adjust themselves to the new situation, however, and would continue doing business, with but a few exceptions.

"I have just looked over our books, and find that our bar receipts for June

The squirrel that lays by his winter supply of nuts hasn't anything



On the nuts that laid by their winter supply of "squirrel juice"



Fear of Bombs Halts Plan for Anti-Red Rally

Police Tell Carnegie Hall Owners They Will Be Unable to Protect Audience on Fourth From Rioters

Fear that bombs might be thrown was given yesterday as the reason for the cancellation of an anti-Bolshevik Fourth of July demonstration which was to have been held in Carnegie Hall to-morrow night.

Senator William H. King, of Utah; General A. N. Dobriansky, Count Ilya Tolstoy, Dr. J. E. Conner, former United States Consul at Petrograd, and Charles S. Davidson, of the American Defence Society, were to have spoken. The meeting was called to show that more than 200,000 Russians in this country are opposed to the Bolshevik rule in Russia.

Officials of the American Russian Committee for the Relief and Salvation of Russia, while the programme was being formed yesterday, received news which induced them to call off the meeting. The committee said the management of Carnegie Hall, after being advised by the police, "expressed the fear that bombs will be thrown in the hall while the audience is there."

The committee, in a statement issued from its office at 132 Broadway, complained they had been denied police protection.

"The management of Carnegie Hall," said the committee, "have received threats that there would be a riot in the hall if they permit the meeting to take place and have expressed the fear in so many words that bombs will be thrown in the hall while the audience is there. They have therefore stated that they will cancel the reservation."

"They stated that the police had advised them to keep the hall dark and not rent it to any one. We have communicated to the police, and those in charge of matters of this kind at police headquarters state that threats have been made and that they fear that on the Fourth they will not have available enough police protection to take care of the public on that day, and that they do not advise any further provocation of the unruly element which might lead to public disorder. The police, however, disclaim having given any official orders to the owners of Carnegie Hall."

"The effect on the managers of the hall of the position taken by the police has been to terrorize them and they state that at the last meeting of Socialists held at the hall damage done

War Not Over Till All Ratify Palmer Rules Emergency Acts Are in Force Until Every Nation Accepts

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In the absence of other statutory limitations war measures effective until the end of the war will continue in operation until the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace between this country and its enemies. This interpretation of several much disputed phrases given by Attorney General Palmer to-day as the accepted meaning of the termination of hostilities and the one on which Administration officials would proceed.

The trading with the enemy act, however, is to continue in force until the date of the proclamation of the exchange of the ratification of peace treaties, but the President may declare a prior date if he sees fit. In the opinion of the Department of Justice the earlier date may not be set before the end of the war—that is, the exchange of ratification of treaties—the qualifying clause being interpreted to mean only that the President need not wait for the issuance of the peace proclamation.

Germany Planning Argentine Colonies

BUENOS AYRES, July 2.—Frederick Mayntzhausen, a member of a special mission of the German government to the Argentine government, says that syndicates have been capitalized in Berlin for the purpose of establishing German colonies in Argentina and promoting trade relations. Those intending to proceed from Germany to Argentina will be selected and instructed, and will locate where directed by the Argentine government.

"The German Government," Herr Mayntzhausen adds, "will prevent the exodus of radical elements and establish propaganda centres at Buenos Ayres, as well as in Germany, where Argentina is looked upon as a land of promise for the Germans."

As soon as the blockade is lifted, according to the commissioner, Germany will begin the exportation to South America of drugs, paints and dyes. Locomotives now are ready for export, and toys and textiles soon will be.

Most of the German capital formerly employed in South Africa, the commissioner asserts, will be transferred to Argentina. A feature of the colonization will be the selection and preparation of women to take up residence in various fixed zones in Argentina. This will assure activities in all industries and will prevent segregated German colonies.

Lonely Woman Tries Suicide; Kills Daughter

Shot Meant for Herself Slays Sleeping Girl as Mother Leans Over Her to Kiss Her Goodbye

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 2.—When she had sprawled "Goodbye, my little girl," at the bottom of the last letter she ever expected to write, Mrs. Hannah Gotthal picked up the revolver, with which she was to end her life to-night, and crept into the room at the Hotel Calvert here, where her eighteen-year-old daughter, Mildred, lay asleep.

The woman, who was determined to leave the life that had become too lonely to be endurable since her husband died two months ago, bent over the slumbering girl to kiss her farewell. She was weeping and unstrung. No one is quite certain what happened, but there was a flash and a report and the bullet Mrs. Gotthal had intended for herself was buried in the brain of her daughter. The girl died instantly.

Mother's Anguish Complete

The shot was followed by a scream of anguish that brought other patrons of the hotel to the room. They found the mother in hysteria beside the bed of her daughter.

So violent did she become that she was taken to the county sanatorium at Smith's Landing, after she had been placed formally under arrest by the Atlantic City police. There she is under guard, for she declares she is determined to kill herself.

There is no one of her blood near at hand to come to the aid of the woman who found life so desolate. Her husband, a furniture merchant of Philadelphia, died two months ago; her daughter is dead by her hand; her son, her only other child, is somewhere at sea on an American cruiser. This is the letter the police found when they searched her room:

"Mildred, my darling: Goodbye, my own dear beloved girl. I love you and I must now leave you in God's care. I have tried, oh so hard, to keep up the fight alone, but it is too dreary, too lonely and I am so ill.

"I have not slept for weeks. The pains in my head are agonizing. No one

Germans Will Ratify Peace Next Week

Note to Allies Promises Early Acceptance of Terms and Hopes for Release of Teuton War Captives

Italy To Be Appeased

Peace Council Said to Plan Giving Rome Colonies in Africa for Adriatic Losses

BRUSSELS, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Belgian Foreign Minister introduced bills in the Chamber to-day ratifying the treaty with Germany and the agreements connected with the treaty.

PARIS, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Germans expect to ratify the peace treaty the first of next week, according to a note sent to the Allies. The note was an acknowledgment of the Allies' stipulation that the blockade will be raised when the treaty is ratified. The Germans also expressed the hope that German war prisoners would be released at the same time.

The proposed solution of the Italian problem being discussed here, it is understood, contemplates giving Italy certain colonial possessions, probably in Africa, in return for her support of the peace conference decision in the Adriatic settlement.

May Get African Lands

The suggested solution has not been made public, but the idea has been advanced that either France or Great Britain might make such concessions in Africa, and this is being considered tentatively. It is impossible, however, to predict what territory might be affected, since it is generally admitted that Great Britain and France would prefer to make some other sacrifices.

Italy also, it is said, desires to acquire rights in Asia Minor, but it is pointed out that the attitude of Greece offers difficulties in that direction.

An agreement between France and Great Britain concerning the division of the former German African possessions of the Kamerun and Togoland, the "Petit Parisien" says, soon will receive the approval of the two governments.

China to Sign with Austria

The Chinese delegates to the peace conference expect to sign the treaty with Austria, T. T. Wang, a member of the delegation, told the Associated Press correspondent to-day. He said the Austrian treaty contains nothing objectionable to his government, and as it includes the league of nations covenant, the Chinese would gain membership in the league in that manner.

The Chinese also will sign the Hungarian treaty, he said. A China declaration was against Austria-Hungary, but they probably would not sign either the Turkish or Bulgarian treaty, as war was not declared against those countries by China.

Messages received from Peking by the delegation, according to Mr. Wang, show the government and the people are heartily signed, but the delegation's refusal to sign the German peace treaty without being able to make reservations on the Shantung question. He said national feeling in China had been greatly strengthened by the delegation's action. The delegation's advice said no new Cabinet had been named in China to succeed that which recently resigned, but that Kung Hsing Chun, has been acting as Premier.

Separate Peace With Berlin

China has not yet taken up the question of how she can establish peace with Germany, Mr. Wang said. The matter was taken up by the Chinese representatives, he stated, until the Austrian and Hungarian treaties were concluded.

If then doubtless will be necessary for China to make a separate peace with Germany, Mr. Wang added, if no way can be devised by which she can sign the Allied treaty without sacrificing her national interests.

BERLIN, July 2.—Ratification of the peace treaty by the German National Assembly probably will take place during the first half of July, the statement is at variance with the official note received at Paris, stating the treaty might be ratified by Germany next week.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that it is authoritatively informed that no definite steps have as yet been taken by Germany for a speedy ratification of the peace treaty, for the reason, presumably, that a number of preliminary questions, particularly those exactly fixing the frontiers of regions to be ceded, first must be settled.

"Collapse of Germany" Blamed on Erzberger

BERLIN, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Karl Helfferich, former German Vice-Chancellor, writing in the "Kreuz-Zeitung" blames the Reichstag's peace programme of July, 1917, fathered by Matthias Erzberger, the clerical leader of the moral "collapse" of the German people.

The former Vice-Chancellor charges that Erzberger staged a parliamentary revolution without informing the government of his plans, and adds that this action was undertaken at the instigation of Count Czernin, then Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Dr. Helfferich says the Chancellor and Foreign Office then extended Erzberger a measure of confidence with respect to the foreign policy of Germany rarely bestowed on any but government ministers.

U. S. Occupational Army on Rhine Technically Has Ceased to Exist

PARIS, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—The American Army of Occupation technically ceased to exist to-day when the removal of the units still in the Rhineland began. Within a comparatively short time there will remain on the Rhine only one regiment, with certain auxiliary troops, totalling approximately 5,000 men.

The 4th and 5th Divisions, entraining for Brest to-day, will be followed eventually by the 2d, 3d and 1st Divisions, in the order named. The exact time of departure of these latter divisions depends upon the manner in which Germany carries out the military terms of the treaty.

Until there is indisputable evidence that the job has been completed, however, Americans will stand by to do their part, General Pershing said to-day.

"Our flag is there, our word is there, and our honor is there," he added.

General Pershing said all troops will be returned to the United States through France, most of them sailing from Brest. His grand headquarters at Chaumont will be closed within a fortnight, and he will establish his headquarters here, remaining until the end of August or the first part of September. He said rapid progress is being made in disposing of the army's effects.

Senate Will Not Hold Any Secret Treaty Hearings

Poll of Republican Members Shows Any Attempt at Executive Sessions Will Be Hotly Opposed

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Trial balloons quietly floated in the Senate by Administration members to establish whether executive sessions during the discussion of the peace treaty would be countenanced were punctured to-day by Republican members.

Senator Borah revealed that a dozen Republican Senators had been questioned as to whether secret sessions would meet with their approval. He quoted Senator Lodge as replying that these Senators conferred, as having said executive session would be impossible. The fullest, freest and most open discussion of the treaty must prevail, the Republicans contend.

Senator Hitchcock's suggestion that the President might deem it expedient to address the Senate in executive session on the more delicate phases of the Paris negotiations, including the Shantung settlement, was received with surprise by Republican leaders.

"No part of the discussion of this treaty can be bottled up to-day," Senator Borah said. "If executive sessions are held the opponents of the league of nations will be compelled to go to the country immediately."

Committee Sessions Secret

The sessions of the Foreign Relations Committee when it considers the treaty and the league covenant, however, will all be executive. There is the possibility that President Wilson will be invited before the committee to give members of the treaty information he feels he cannot impart in public. There is no precedent for summoning the President of the United States before a Congressional committee, but it was pointed out to-day that the President has ever personally negotiated a peace treaty on behalf of the United States.

Opponents of the league of nations said they considered the present situation "splendid," but they acknowledged that they still lacked a definite and unified plan of attack. Senator Borah's made a concession to day when he said he would support any plan of "reservations" that seemed to him to eliminate the dangerous clauses of the league of nations covenant.

Opposes Article X

"Mr. Root, says he can draw such reservations as he wishes to make from the treaty and the league covenant, but he will not be able to do so. None of the schemes that have come to my attention so far meet the requirements. I should want the reservations made to protect the right of the United States to withdraw from the league, safeguard the Monroe Doctrine, reserve domestic questions for consideration by this government alone and to nullify Articles X and XI."

Senator Borah regards Article XI just as dangerous as the preceding article. He believes fifty-one of the Senate members who have taken place in the treaty to ratify the treaty without reservations to the two articles.

Premier Clemenceau's letter of transmittal accompanying the copy of the peace treaty sent to the United States, in which the French leader stated that there rests upon the Allied and associated powers "an obligation, which cannot be evaded, to secure in the most permanent and solemn form guarantees for certain essential rights which will afford the inhabitants (of Poland) the necessary rights, whatever changes may take place in the internal constitution of the Polish state," was held up by opponents of the league as evidence that the United States under the league would be unable to avoid being drawn into the internal disputes of European nations.

Cites Clemenceau's Statement

"Premier Clemenceau's amazingly frank declaration with respect to Poland furnishes additional and indisputable evidence that under Article XI of the covenant the United States would be called upon to take a hand in internal affairs as well as to become a party to external questions under Article X," said Senator Borah. "The internal affairs of great states probably will not be interfered with by the league. It will be the small and the weak states with which the league will meddle."

When President Wilson goes to the country on the league of nations his opponents in the Senate will demand immediate action on a bill for a nationwide referendum on the league.

Whole Cabinet Will Welcome Wilson Here

President's Official Family to Make Trip Down Bay on Flagship Pennsylvania; Harbor Pageant Planned

WASHINGTON, July 2.—All members of the Cabinet will greet the President on his arrival next week from France, Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced to-day. The members of the President's official family will be aboard Admiral Wilson's flagship, the Pennsylvania, which, with other vessels of the Atlantic fleet will go out to sea to escort the George Washington into the port of New York.

The official welcoming committee will include the New York committee of citizens which, with Secretary to the President Tumulty and Admiral Glen, commandant of the New York Naval District, is making arrangements for the President's reception.

Secretary Daniels was unable to say to-day how far out at sea the Presidential ship would be met. He said it depended on the time of day the George Washington would arrive. The Naval Secretary has not been informed as to the length of time the President would remain in New York. The Cabinet members probably will accompany the President to Washington.

Admiral Wilson and Admiral Glen, who have been instructed by Secretary Daniels to assign all available craft in New York harbor to make up the escort of the Presidential ship. Details of the fleet, as the capital ships of the Atlantic fleet, will be utilized, Mr. Daniels said.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SHIP GEORGE WASHINGTON

July 2 (By Wireless to The Associated Press).—The Presidential voyage continues under most favorable conditions, with calm sea and mild, sunny weather. Mr. Wilson did some work on his message to Congress, in which he will submit the treaties, protocols and general results achieved at the Paris conference, but on advice of Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his physician, the President is giving considerable time to rest and recuperation after the strenuous days he has just left behind and for those through which he soon must pass. He spent considerable time on deck to-day. He probably will address the Senate on board the George Washington on July 4.

Mob Sacks Italian Town to Get Food

Commandeered Supplies Are Turned Over to Municipality To Be Sold

FORLI, Italy, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—After a mass meeting here yesterday, in which vast crowds protested against the high cost of living, the people, excited by inflammatory speeches, attacked, sacked and destroyed many shops which refused to sell commodities at lower prices.

Soon the fury of the mob made no distinction. All the principal shops were plundered, and the mobs controlled the entire city. They took possession of lorries and transported all kinds of goods and food supplies from the pillaged shops to the Chamber of Labor. On the walls of this chamber they wrote "these goods are at the disposal of the people."

The situation grew worse during the day, assuming a revolutionary character, and the mob continued to loot and destroy all kinds of property.

The food riots here differ fundamentally from those at Spezia early in June. At Spezia the rioters looted for their own advantage, while at Forli most of what was taken from the shops was transferred to the care of the municipality or the Chamber of Labor to be distributed to the people or sold at low prices.

Airship Due To Arrive at Noon Friday

Craft Kept Steadily on True Course in Spite of Mist; Average Speed Is More Than Forty Knots

Cruisers on Watch If Aid Is Needed

Start Made in Gale, but Conditions Get Better; Women Aid Launching

LONDON, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—The British dirigible R-34 at 6:10 o'clock this evening, Greenwich mean time (2:10 p. m. Wednesday, New York time), was nearly 700 miles out to sea in her flight to America. The ship had reached 53 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 20 degrees west longitude.

The R-34, answering a wireless question by East Fortune as to whether it was receiving adequate weather reports, replied: "Yes. We are in touch with Ponta Delgada, St. John's and Clifden (Ireland)."

The dirigible is due at Hempstead, Long Island, at noon July 4. The Air Ministry has received a report from Commander Scott that at 20:15 Greenwich mean time (4:15 p. m. New York time), the R-34 was flying westward at 30 knots, 2,000 feet above the sea.

At this height the R-34 was above the clouds and enjoying brilliant sunshine.

Wireless Link Maintained

The wireless has kept in touch with the shore through all the day as she swung forward through the banks of fog off the coast at an average speed of more than forty knots. Despite the handicaps of weather that she met in the gateway, the reports coming back all day have indicated that she held true to her course, swinging slightly to the southwest as she ploughed along into the west. Each hour a handful of spectators cheered over a handful of spectators cheered as the ship swung from her moorings and vanished in the gathering fog, with a roar of her perfectly tuned propellers. The weather was none too favorable for the ship as she sailed, but the R-34 mastered the climatic difficulties and glided away westward under good control.

Women Aid Departure

Six dozen mechanics and 100 women of the R. A. F. brought the dirigible out of her steel shed shortly after 1 o'clock. The south wind sweeping across the Scottish moors caught the ship. She emerged and swept the air, and almost instantly she was against the enormous blast of a protection against blasts from the north, but the starting party, under the direction of Major Scott in the forward car, dragged her clear.

The huge calcium lights atop the hangars cast an eerie glow over the gigantic silver envelope and the aluminum hull of the dirigible. The R-34 shone brightly for a minute and then became fainter as she was dragged rapidly across the rolling fields to a position about half a mile from the shed. As the airship was then facing in the direction of Norway, it took some maneuvering to get it headed right.

Start Made Promptly

Three-quarters of an hour after she had been hauled from the hangar the clear notes of a bugle were heard. The mechanics and "wrecks" slipped the night and almost instantly she was an indefinite outline. The propellers bit the air and the great ship sped swiftly off toward America.

Half an hour later the R-34 roared over Edinburgh, where the searchlights which were to have guided her. She didn't need this guidance, however, as her navigator held her on a true course.

LONDON, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—When the dirigible R-34 rose from here early to-day she struck straight west, flying at better than half speed. Before dawn she had passed the north coast of Ireland, shifting her course somewhat during the day to the southwest.

When Major Scott, the commander